

DANIEL WEBSTER IN BRONZE

Formal Dedication of Mr. Hutchins' Gift to the Nation.

A Distinguished Gathering in Honor of the Great American Orator and Statesman—The President and Cabinet, Congress, the Supreme Court, and the Diplomatic Corps in Attendance—Mr. Lodge's Address—The Unveiling.

The President of the United States and his Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Admiral of the Navy, the Major General Commanding the Army, the Commissioners of the District, the Justices of the District courts and of the Court of Claims, and many distinguished personages prominent in the public and social life of the Capital assembled this morning at the Lafayette Square Opera House to witness the acceptance and formal dedication of the statue of Daniel Webster presented to the nation by Mr. Stilson Hutchins, a native of New Hampshire, in which State Mr. Webster was born, at Salisbury, January 18, 1782. The Hon. William E. Chandler, a Senator in Congress from New Hampshire, Chairman of the Joint Committee of Arrangements of the Senate and House of Representatives, called the assemblage to order. The Rev. William H. Milburn, Chaplain of the Senate, delivered the invocation, as follows:

Oh God, who art our dwelling place in all generations, we bless Thee that from age to age Thou revealest Thy goodness to us by sending men of accomplished endowments, of splendid patriotism, to be our guides and instructors in civil affairs. Especially we bless Thee for the man whose birth brings us together today. A son of New Hampshire, adopted by Massachusetts, rising to the position of a representative of the latter State, and then becoming the joy and pride of the whole nation. Let thy heavenly benediction rest on thy servants here assembled; grant Thy servant who shall deliver the oration the strength and power which shall fit him for his exalted task, and make all our acts and words tend to the growth of patriotism and devotion to our Government, and perpetuate the memory of the illustrious orator and statesman whose birth we commemorate today, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. Amen.

Senator Chandler then spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In much love for his native State, in greater love for the whole country, Mr. Stilson Hutchins, of New Hampshire, gives to the people the statue of Daniel Webster, of New Hampshire, of Massachusetts, of the United States of America.

The ceremonies of today are in accordance with the concurrent resolution of Congress of December 6, 1895, declaring that "A committee consisting of three members from the Senate and five members from the House of Representatives be appointed to make arrangements for the reception and unveiling on January 18, 1896, of the statue of Daniel Webster, presented to the United States by Mr. Stilson Hutchins and erected on Massachusetts Avenue, in the City of Washington." By previous action of Congress on July 1, 1898, a site for the statue had been provided, the same to be selected by the Joint Committee on the Library, and an appropriation had been made for the construction of the pedestal. The letter of donation and conveyance from Mr. Hutchins is as follows:

Washington, January 8, 1900.

Hon. William E. Chandler, United States Senate, Chairman of Special Committee of Congress, in Charge of the Reception and Unveiling of the Statue of Daniel Webster:

Dear Sir: The bronze statue of Daniel Webster, which has been erected upon the site designated by the Joint Senate and House Library Committee, is now ready for unveiling, the pedestal having been appropriately inscribed and the work completed.

I now desire through you to transfer to and vest in the United States of America full title to the statue, in the hope and belief that it will be found to be satisfactory both as a work of art and of portraiture.

It gives me great satisfaction to be thus allowed to aid in some slight degree in perpetuating the name and fame of this great son of New Hampshire. Very truly yours,

STILSON HUTCHINS.

The statue is the work of Chevalier Gaetano Trentanove, a native of Florence, Italy, the artist of many public works in that country and the author of the statue of Pere Marquette now in the statuary hall at the Capitol.

The statue of Daniel Webster is placed on the triangle on Massachusetts Avenue west of Scott Circle, in the city of Washington. It is of heroic size, cast in bronze by the Galli Brothers at Florence. The pedestal is of rose tinted granite from the Baleno quarries near Florence. On the front face is a bronze representation of the scene in the Senate when Mr. Webster made his speech in reply to Mr. Hayne, and the stone has a bronze relief of the scene at the delivery of the Bunker Hill oration and below is the inscription: "Our Country, Our Whole Country, and Nothing but Our Country." On the northern face are the words: "Exponent and Defender of the Constitution," and on the southern face "The Union, the Union, the Union." The statue is dedicated to the memory of Daniel Webster, N. H., January 18, 1782. Died at Marshfield, Mass., October 24, 1852. The pedestal also shows that the statue is "given by Stilson Hutchins, a native of New Hampshire," and is dedicated January 18, 1896.

The statue has been inspected by the committee of the Senate and House, and is deemed by them to be a fitting art work which should be accepted by the nation.

It is not for me on this occasion to speak of the career and character of Mr. Webster. This pleasing duty has been assigned to the junior Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Lodge, who has in years past made a profound study of Mr. Webster's life and has been his just and discriminating biographer. He has been on other occasions when Congress has paid tribute to Mr. Webster. (1) On his death while Secretary of State in 1852, in the Senate eulogies were delivered by Senators John Davis of Massachusetts, Andrew P. Butler of South Carolina, Lewis Cass of Michigan, William H. Seward of New York, and Robert P. Stockton of New Jersey, and in the House of Representatives by Mr. George T. Davis of Massachusetts, Mr. Appleton of Maine, Mr. Preston of Kentucky, Mr. Seymour of New York, Mr. Chandler of Ohio, Mr. Tilden of New York, Mr. Stanly of North Carolina, and Mr. Taylor of Ohio. (2) On a later occasion on the presentation by the State of New Hampshire of statues of John Stark and Daniel Webster to the National Gallery in the Capitol at Washington, when on December 30, 1894, addresses were delivered in the Senate by Senators Chandler, Hoar, Morgan, Morrill, Day, Platteau, Culman, Mitchell, Lodge, and Gallinger, and in the House by Representatives Blair, Everett, Curtis, Morse, and Baker.

Therefore upon your patience now I will only trespass by a single thought concerning Mr. Webster. Forty-seven years have passed since his death, and by both houses of Congress, and with united and spontaneous feelings died away, we clearly see that only one serious criticism was ever made of him by any considerable portion of his countrymen. That criticism is that he was inconsistent and unstable in his change of attitude on the question of the restriction of slavery by national law, shown by his speech on the 7th of March, 1850. His disaffection was keenly felt by the anti-slavery men, and they taunted him to the utmost. In thoughts that live and words that burn the senior Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Hoar, in his remarks in the Senate on December 20, 1894, on the reception of the statue of Daniel Webster, declared that the indignation of the North at what they called Mr. Webster's apostasy. As an interesting illustration of this feeling I may be permitted to say that only a few days ago I found among the papers of John F. Hale in his own handwriting a much-worn extract from Mr. Webster's speech on September 18, 1847, at the White State Convention at Springfield, Mass., in which he claimed that the Wilmet proviso was his invention. Here it is:

"We hear now just now of a panacea for the danger and evils of slavery and slave annexation which they call the Wilmet proviso. This is certainly a just sentiment, but it is not a sentiment to found any new party upon. It is a just sentiment on which Massachusetts Whigs differ. There is not a man in this hall who holds more strongly than I do, nor one who adheres to it more than another. I feel some little interest in this Platteau, sir. Did I not commit myself in 1838 to the whole doctrine fully, entirely?"

"And I must be permitted to say that I cannot quite consent that more recent discoverers should claim the merit and take out a patent. I deny the priority of their invention. Allow me to say, sir, it is not their thunder."

Evidently Mr. Hale carried this extract about with him during his campaign speeches, and made use of it for the purpose of upbraiding Mr. Webster for abandoning the thunder which he had claimed to have first sounded, and for making his 7th of March speech against the Union with a weaker than the march of slavery toward the fertile plains of Kansas and Nebraska.

Yet it is now difficult to defend Mr. Webster, not from the charge of inconsistency, but from any charge that he was unpatriotic in his change of position. Other motives of minor force may have been present, but unquestionably his principal motive was devotion to the Union, which was the only principle he maintained by all reasonable sacrifices, and by every judicious compromise of conflicting opinions. He honestly believed that the measures of 1850 were reasonable, prudent, and necessary, as means for preventing the threatened dissolution of the Union. It is a curious illustration of the love for the Union that has been the intense sentiment of Mr. Webster's whole lifetime. The great orations upon which his fame as an orator will ever live had been uttered under the inspiration of this great love for the Union. He had been bold and outspoken against slavery when duty called him to the conflict. He was sure in 1850 that the time had come for compromising with slavery to save the Union. It is easy, if we are determined to do so, to condemn the most powerful national and undivided affection, we sought to express on every suitable occasion our thankfulness for the gift to this country in the earlier days of its national life, of the sagacious and the counselors, have been upon the scene, who have diverse views and actions may be seen in the people of the new Republic. Among all these founders of the nation whom we so gratefully remember and so profoundly respect and honor, who was the superior, who was the equal of Daniel Webster?

The Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, who had been personally designated by the President of the United States to do so, formally accepted the statue on behalf of the Government, in the following words:



THE WEBSTER STATUE.

named by the President of the United States to do so, formally accepted the statue on behalf of the Government, in the following words:

To George Washington and his associates, who, in 1787, framed the Federal Constitution, we owe that great paper. It bound the thirteen independent colonies into a union and created the United States of America. In it they gave us the ample letter and frame of government. To the overwhelming arguments, nearly half a century later, of Daniel Webster in the Senate, and the luminous judgments of John Marshall on the bench, we owe its development by interpretation and construction into the great charter of powers which now constitute the national authority. They illuminated its letter with the national spirit. They breathed into its frame the full life of national sovereignty. In the momentous debate in which at that time they participated over the measure of its grants of power—a debate of giants—the issue was between a limitation on the one hand, which would have narrowed the growth of the young Republic and endangered the Union, and on the other an expansion which ensured the indestructibility of the Union and let free the Republic to its largest development. As they prevailed, so they made the United States indissoluble by internal convulsion and equal to the emergencies of the future which confronted them, or which confront us.

The statue of one of them, the great jurist in the serene dignity of his high office, already adorns the front of the Capitol. Today, on Massachusetts Avenue—name dear to him as his to her—with his face to the Capitol and the Chief Justice, you unveil the statue of the other, the great expounder of the Constitution and defender of all the big and stirring qualities of that man whom we are gathered here today to commemorate, and may that peace which "passeth all understanding" come to our hearts in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, our Saviour, Amen.

Following the benediction the more representative portion of the audience proceeded in carriages to Scott Circle where in the presence of President McKinley and the Joint Committee of Congress the statue was formally unveiled by Mr. Jerome Bonaparte, a great-grandson of Mr. Webster.

The benediction by the Rev. Henry M. Conden, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, followed.

And now, oh God, our Heavenly Father, sanctify in our hearts the exercises of this day, and inspire us with a larger, grander, nobler love of this great country of ours, and help us to emulate all the big and stirring qualities of that man whom we are gathered here today to commemorate, and may that peace which "passeth all understanding" come to our hearts in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, our Saviour, Amen.

Following the benediction the more representative portion of the audience proceeded in carriages to Scott Circle where in the presence of President McKinley and the Joint Committee of Congress the statue was formally unveiled by Mr. Jerome Bonaparte, a great-grandson of Mr. Webster.

UNVEILING THE STATUE.

The Flags Drawn Aside by Mr. Webster's Great-Grandson.

Crowds began to gather in Massachusetts Avenue and Scott Circle long before noon, despite the drizzling rain and the discomforts under foot. The magnificent statue, shrouded in American flags, was the one topic of discussion and the ceremony of unveiling the figure was eagerly awaited.

A raised platform had been erected for the Marine Band and here, in brilliant uniforms, rendered several marches as the carriages containing the President and the committee approached Scott Circle.

At 11:55 the long line of vehicles formed a circle around the enclosure which contained the statue, and owing to the rain it was decided that the committee and guests view the ceremony from the carriages.

A cordon of police was stationed at the entrance to the little park and formed an aisle through which those who participated in the unveiling might pass.

At exactly 12 o'clock President McKinley left his carriage, escorted by Secretary Gage, Senator Lodge, and Commissioner Ross, and accompanied by Mrs. Stilson Hutchins and Miss Catherine Deering, went to the platform to the right of the statue, while the Marine Band rendered "Hail to the Chief." Here the party were joined by Jerome Bonaparte, the great-grandson of Daniel Webster, and the son of Madame Bonaparte, who was unable to be present.

Mr. Bonaparte received the cord attached to the flags, and as the strains of "America" were struck up, he released the standards and unveiled the statue.

As the flags dropped, the President removed his hat and for a few minutes gazed admiringly at the figure, commenting on its beauty and artistic workmanship. After a close inspection of the panels set into the pedestal, the President returned to his carriage and was driven to the White House.

The members of the Congressional committee then viewed the striking likeness of the great Massachusetts statesman, and were loud in their praises and expressions of approval. Representative John W. Gaines of Tennessee had charge of the arrangements, and every detail was carefully carried out. For several hours after the unveiling the circle was thronged with spectators, who braved the inclement weather to admire the statue.

A Connecticut Postoffice Robbed.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 18.—The safe in the postoffice at Kensington was blown open and robbed of \$10 in stamps and \$5 in money about 2 o'clock this morning. The explosion awakened many people. Three men were seen to leave the building and drive away.

An Address by Secretary Gage.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Secretary Gage will make an address at the annual meeting of the Manhattan bankers of the New York State Bankers' Association at the Waldorf-Astoria, on February 6.

\$1.25 To Baltimore and Re. \$1.25 turn via Pennsylvania Railroad. Tickets on sale Saturday and Sunday, January 20 and 21, good to return until Monday, January 22. All trains except Congressional Limited.

BULLER PUSHING AHEAD

His Left Advancing Toward the Drakensberg Range.

A Strong Force of Boers Believed to Be in Front of Him—Practically Certain That a Great Battle Is in Progress—General Buller Waiting to Cross the Tugela River.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A despatch from Pietermaritzburg says: "Arrivals from Esicourt report that there was fighting on the Tugela today (Wednesday). The result is not known here."

It is plain that General Buller is pushing ahead on his left, where he has strength. It does not follow that he will entangle his cavalry and light artillery among the upper foothills of the Drakensberg range, in which he will operate. These forces are probably far away on the right.

In fact, it is known that a large column has been sent down to Durban and was going thence to Zululand for the purpose of working round on the extreme eastern flank and heading for the Utrecht and Vryheid districts.

General Buller has a strong force of Boers in front of him. As General Lytton's brigade crossed on Tuesday and General Warren's column yesterday, and shelling of the Boer position began immediately, it is practically certain that a great battle is on today. It is probably part of the British plan for General Buller to make a second attempt to cross the Tugela at this point simultaneously with Buller's attack on the left.

CONFIRMED BY LORD ROBERTS.

He Announces Buller's Advance Across the Tugela River.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—General Lord Roberts cables the War Office, under today's date, confirming the crossing of the Tugela River by one brigade and a howitzer battery at Pietermaritzburg.

He also says that General Warren has thrown a pontoon bridge across the river five miles to the west, at Prichard's Drift. The whole force was expected to be on the north bank of the Tugela this morning.

General Warren hopes to turn the Boer's position, which is five miles away, and is being strongly entrenched.

Gun Carriages for Tampa Bay.

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 18.—Another large consignment of gun carriages was shipped to Egmont Key yesterday. When completed the fortifications will command the entrance of Tampa Bay, and will be one of the strongest fortified places south of the Atlantic or Gulf coasts.

Telephone Stock Doubled.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 18.—Stockholders of the Chicago Telephone Company voted at the annual meeting yesterday to increase the authorized capital from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. The officers and directors were re-elected except that Chauncey Keep succeeds the late Norman Williams as director.

AGUINALDO A PRISONER?

A Report That He Has Surrendered to General Schwan.

The War Department this afternoon received information to the effect that Aguinaldo and fifty of his men had surrendered to General Schwan. The surrender is reported to have taken place south of Manila where General Schwan has been operating for several weeks past.

Considerable credence was given the report by War Department officials. When asked concerning its source they replied that they were not in a position to say whence it came. No official confirmation had been announced up to 3:30 this afternoon.

At the War Department reports were also circulated to the effect that General Buller has been trapped by the Boers after crossing the Tugela River and that Ladysmith has surrendered.

LONDON WILDLY ENTHUSED.

An Optimistic Belief in the Success of British Arms.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—London is wild with enthusiasm today over the news that Buller's army is across the Tugela River and is fighting its way on to Ladysmith at last. It is believed that 40,000 men on both sides are battling for the possession of the road to the city.

Reports that the battle along the twenty-five or thirty miles of front was still going on, though the crossing of the river began on Tuesday, and that the British army had seized strong positions some miles north of the river and was shelling the Boer trenches, keyed the public appetite for more details to the highest pitch. Despite the warnings of some military critics that the silence of Buller was ominous of disaster the public believes that British success is now in sight.

A FIGHT AT NORVAL'S FARM.

The Boers Cut Off a British Scout-Ing Party.

RENSBURG, Jan. 17.—A patrol of nineteen men of the New South Wales Lancers were scouting near Norval's Farm today, when a party of sixty Boers cut them off. The lancers hastened to an adjacent kopje. After a hard race with the Boers they reached the kopje, but found it occupied.

The New South Wales men made a gallant fight, but were overpowered, and only three escaped. Two were killed and fourteen were taken prisoners. It is believed a Dutch farmer betrayed the whereabouts of the patrol.

THE MODDER RIVER FEINT.

Details of the Reconnaissance Along the Boers' Position.

MODDER RIVER, Jan. 17.—(Delayed in transmission).—The British made a reconnaissance along the Boers' entire position at noon yesterday. It was quickly and quietly executed and not a British soldier was killed or wounded. The British artillery searched the kopjes on all sides, but the principal fire was directed at the wide plain beyond a low ridge running from the hillside to the Modder River. This was the position formerly occupied by the Boers.

The British artillery made splendid practice. Several instances of this might be recalled. Some Boers were noticed running around a mile behind the British line. The first shell knocked a four-foot hole in the side of the house. Later on about one hundred mounted Boers were thrust about three miles away in front. The first shell apparently dropped right among the burghers.

The British artillery fire was kept up incessantly from 4:30 in the afternoon till 7:30 in the evening and if there were any Boers on the kopje side or in the earthworks recently built they must have suffered severely. During the entire bombardment the Guards Brigade advanced in extended order and fired several volleys at long range from the position of Van der Merwe's house near the river. The Boers held a long line of bushes toward the river, which the Highland Brigade found untenable on the day of the Magersfontein fight. The cavalry and horse artillery also advanced on the extreme left, but did not meet any Boers who fired only four shells all day. Each of these exploded after it reached the earth. The artillery firing went on during a thunder storm and was a beautiful sight. The Boer casualties are unknown.

THE INCOME TAX A FAILURE.

South Carolina Repeals the Law After Two Years.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 18.—South Carolina has tried the income tax. It has proved unsatisfactory and the law has just been repealed.

The income tax bill was introduced as "an administrative measure" in January, 1897, to go into effect January 1, 1898, and was passed at that session after a bitter fight in both houses.

The act provided for a tax graduated from 1 per cent on incomes of \$2,000 a year to 3 per cent on incomes of \$15,000 a year.

The result of the first year, when the law was new and there was some fear that its provisions would be enforced, was that something over \$7,000 was collected, and the returns for last year were even smaller. The city of Charleston paid more than half the entire tax for the State, and even gave a small portion of what was due under the act. Of forty counties in the State nineteen made no returns whatever of income tax, while half a dozen others turned over less than \$50 to the treasury.

The income tax has been generally alluded to as a failure and was so denominated on the floor of the house. Of all the men who fought so earnestly for the measure three years ago in the house of representatives not one spoke in its behalf, and although the bill to repeal the law had been unfavorably reported in committee, it passed without opposition.

Contested Election Cases.

The Subcommittee of Election Committee, No. 1, will report the Aldrich-Robbins and the Evans-Turner cases to the full committee on Saturday, when the date of reporting them to the House will be determined. The committee will also set a day for hearing arguments on the cases of Walker vs. Rhea and Davidson vs. Gilbert.

The Berry Street Car Bill.

Representative Berry has requested the District Committee to give him a hearing on his bill providing for a 3-cent car fare, or eight tickets for 25 cents and requiring the street car companies to furnish an all-night service. Mr. Berry said this morning that he expects to be heard by the committee next Wednesday.

Travel a Luxury.

The "Royal Limited," finest day train in the world, leaves Washington, D. C., at 8 p. m., New Jersey Avenue and C Street, daily 3 p. m., arrives New York 8 p. m. Splendid dining car service.

SCENES AT THE THEATRE

The Ceremonies Attended by a Distinguished Assemblage.

Governor Crane and the Adjutant General of Massachusetts Among the Early Arrivals—The Mezzanine Boxes Occupied by Members of the Diplomatic Corps and Their Families—"Hail to the Chief," Played by the Marine Band, Greets the President and His Cabinet as They Appear Upon the Stage—Incandescent Lights Shed a Mellow Glow.

It was a distinguished assemblage that filled the Lafayette Square Opera House this morning. The inclement weather probably deterred many persons from attending who otherwise would have been present. A raw wind blew out of the northeast and brought with it rain that ever and anon fell from the leaden sky and splashed upon the muddy, slippery, pavements. Despite the gloom of the weather there were scenes of activity around the Opera House at an early hour. At 9:30 a platoon of police, detailed from the First and Fourth precincts, and commanded by Lieutenant Ames, marching in fours, swung rhythmically across the blackened concrete sidewalks, and took station at the entrance to the theatre. Next came a section of the scarlet-coated Marine Band, and swinging their instruments, they filed down the red-carpeted aisle to the orchestra, turned on the little incandescent lamps above their music racks and began to tune.

While the theatre was yet quite dark Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, chairman of the joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives on the reception of the statue arrived. Soon after came Chief Justice Fuller. After greetings between him and Senator Chandler, he took a seat on the right of the stage and remained there alone for some time. There was a brief lull in the arrivals, and then the mezzanine boxes and the galleries began to fill.

The Governor of Massachusetts.

One of the early-comers was Governor Crane, of Massachusetts, accompanied by the adjutant general of the National Guard of Massachusetts and an aide. Senator Chandler warmly greeted the visiting party, and introduced Senator Hoar, who at that time had just come upon the stage. While shaking hands all around, Mr. Chandler said: "Gentlemen—great men—Massachusetts is very much in evidence today." While members of the Diplomatic Corps were finding seats in the mezzanine boxes, members of the House of Representatives, Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, United States Senators, and officials of the District of Columbia were coming upon the stage, on which had been placed chairs for the accommodation of about 150 persons. Among those who came early was Major General Nelson A. Miles. Alsworth R. Spofford, Assistant Librarian of Congress, took a seat well back from the front of the stage. Commissioners Wight, Ross, and Beach entered, and took seats far back, on the left of the stage.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, the orator of the day, soon came from the dismal weather without into the theatre, which was beginning to blaze with mellow light. Scores of incandescent lamps were breaking out against the blue paneled walls and ceiling of the theatre. Slowly, the theatre was filling with people, and many ladies, caring nothing for the discomforts of the day, were coming. At a few minutes to 10 o'clock the Marine Band, under the leadership of Walter Smith, broke forth with Sousa's lively march, "Hands Across the Sea." During this music Attorney General Clegg came, and close behind him was Senator Tillman of South Carolina, Senator Allison of Iowa, and Senator McComas of Maryland. The Rev. Dr. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the Senate, was assisted to a seat at the front of the stage by Chief Justice Riddleberger of the Senate. More lights were being struck and people were rapidly entering the playhouse from the grey, wet world without. The band was playing Liseman's "Folk Songs of the South," and hundreds of people were keeping time with their finger tips to the rhythm of the music and chatting with their neighbors.

Arrival of the President. During all this subdued excitement, a whisper spread through the house: "The President is coming." The band abruptly ceased playing, and scores of footsteps could be heard beating on the bare boards at the right of the stage. Then, as President McKinley, followed by various members of his Cabinet, emerged from behind the flies, the band burst forth with "Hail to the Chief," and the spectators stood and applauded. The President, guided by the Senate's chief page, was met by Senator Chandler, and was escorted to a big, green leather arm chair, in front of the foremost line of seats, near the centre of the stage, and to the right of the speakers' table. Secretary Long, who had been designated by President McKinley to accept the statue in behalf of the United States, took a seat on the extreme right of the stage, his side to the audience. Directly behind the President sat Secretary Root and Postmaster General Smith. On the right of the Postmaster General sat Secretary Hitchcock and to his right sat Secretary Wilson. On the right of the Secretary of War sat Secretary Gage. To the left of the stage centre sat Chief Justice Fuller, and to his left sat Mr. Justice Harlan.

On the left of Secretary Gage was Secretary Hay.

In the second line upon the stage, and behind the Cabinet and Justices of the Supreme Court, was the joint committee of Congress on the acceptance of the statue, Representative Lovinger of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee appointed by the Speaker of the House of

\$1.25 To Baltimore and Return via B. & O. Saturday and Sunday. January 20 and 21, good for return until following Monday. Tickets good on all trains except Royal Limited.

Flynn's Business College, 8th and K. \$5—Census Office Examination—\$5.

Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co. Delightful trips daily at 6:30 p. m. to Old Point Comfort, Newport News, Norfolk, and Virginia Beach. For schedule, see page 9.